

THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: John R. Fredlund, et al

SYSTEM FOR DISPLAYING, STORING AND RETRIEVING IMAGES

Serial No. 09/213,169

Filed 30 November 2000

Group Art Unit: 3722

Examiner: Willmon Fridie, Jr.

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Attorney for Applicants Registration No. 27,370

TECHNOLOGY CENTER R3700



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

John R. Fredlund, et al

SYSTEM FOR DISPLAYING, STORING AND RETRIEVING IMAGES

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Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA. 22313-1450

Sir:

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REPLY BRIEF

TECHNOLOGY CENTER R3700 Grouping of claims:

The Examiner's argument that the Appeal Brief does not contain a statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeals is contained in a brief, and therefore it is presumed that there are none. Applicant believes that an appropriate statement has been provided with regard to related appeals and interferences. For the record, Applicant is not aware of any appeals and interferences directly related to the pending application.

With regard to the claims, the Examiner is correct in that claim 3 should have been provided with the claims of Group II as claim 3 depends upon claim 2.

With regard to groups III, IV and V, these groups are all directed to a system for displaying, storing and retrieving images all of which include the limitation of a silhouette of the plurality of images provided on said first image retaining section of said first side and thus were believed to be sufficiently related

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with respect to patentability as they were all grouped in a single grouping and therefore were argued together. However, Applicant agrees to the grouping as suggested by the Examiner.

Response to Examiner's Arguments:

The Examiner argues that item 60a, 61a of Shiota define a silhouette. In this regard the items the Examiner refers to are actually thumbnail images of the images that are on the film. In this regard, Applicant would like to point out that the plain definition of silhouette is directed to "a drawing consisting of the outline of something esp. a human profile, filled with a solid color" or "an outline of an object that appears dark against a light background". See Appendix A attached hereto which is the definition of silhouette found in Webster's II New College Dictionary. See also Appendix B definition of silhouette in Webster's Ninth New Collegiate dictionary which states: "a likeness cut from dark material and mounted on a light ground or one sketched in outline and solidly colored in". This is in contrast to items 60a and 61a of Shiota which is simply a small image of other larger images already present, and thus is not a silhouette as taught and claimed by Applicant. Further, the frame numbers referred to in Applicant's response do not identify the source of the images as taught and claimed by Applicant. They merely identify the location or sequence of the image on the film that captured the image, not the source of the image. Every film has sequence numbers for the frames, thus the frame number could not identify the source from which the image originated as claimed by Applicant.

The Examiner further argues that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide Manico et al. with identifying icon with identification numbers which correspond to the images on the album as taught by Shiota in order to categorize the content or provide more information of the images. In this regard, Applicant respectfully submits that there is no teaching, suggestion or motivation to make the combination as suggested by the Examiner. As the CAFC said in *In re Lee* 277 Fed 3 rd 1338 (61 USPO 2nd 1430) 2002

"When patentability turns on the question of obviousness, the search for and analysis of the prior art includes evidence relevant to the finding of whether there is a teaching, motivation, or suggestion to select and combine the references relied on as evidence of obviousness."

The Court further stated:

"our case law makes clear that the best defense against the subtle but powerful attraction of hindsight-based obviousness analysis is rigorous application of the requirement for a showing of the teaching or motivation to combine prior art teachings of references can be combined only if there is some suggestion incentive to do so." See *In re Lee* at 1433.

"the Examiner can satisfy the burden of showing obviousness of the combination only by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead the individual to combine the relevant teachings of the references." (see *In re Lee* at 1434).

In the present instance, the Manico reference is directed to an album leaf while the Shiota reference is directed to a photographic printer for printing images on photographic paper. The photographic paper is simply the output of a printer of Shiota in contrast to the album leaf illustrated in Manico. There is no teaching or suggestion of combining one with the other, nor is there any reason or motivation to do so. In addition, as Applicants have previously discussed, there is no teaching or suggestion of providing an icon identifying the source from which images originated as taught and claimed by Applicant, nor does the cited art teach or suggest the silhouette of the images provided on the album leaf as taught and claimed by Applicant.

For the foregoing reasons and reasons previously discussed,
Applicant respectfully submit that the claims in their present form are in condition
for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Attorney for Applicant(s) Registration No. 27,370

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Riverside

Webstels II. New College Dictionary

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Editorial and Pa

Preface
Elements of the Explanatory Not Abbreviations
Pronunciation
DICTIONARY
Abbreviations
Biographical Not Geographic Notes
Foreign Words
Four-Year Coll

A Concise Gu Forms of Addr

Two-Year Coll

Table of Meas Periodic Table

Signs and Syn

in the wind> 2. To feel yearning longing or gist.

To express with or as if with an audible exhaust To express with of as a month an auditic exhibits.

2. Archaic. To lament. — sigh n. — sigh et a.

E < OE gesihd, something seen.] 1. Ability to ge. 2. E < OE gesino, something seen. 1. Ability to see seeing. 3. Field of vision. 4. The foreseeable in seeing. 3. Field of Vision. A feeling seen. 6. Something with a sight > 5. Something seen. 6. Something with the soft Moscow > 7. Informal. Something united to assist aim by mist by ts of Moscow 7. Informat. something united this 8. a. A device used to assist aim by guiding to m. b. Aim or observation taken with such a derice to observe or inspect. 10. Regional. A large mineral to observe or inspect. ight of people at the barbecue - vt. sight of people at the barbecue - vt. sight of second of the barbecue of the sight of the sight of with an insumor of the sight of the si To observe or take a signt or with an insuma.

3. To adjust the sights of (e.g., a rifle). 4. To take to — out of sight. Slang. Incredible: remitted re eyes. Informal. One whose arrival is a time to eyes. Informal to object in mission. seen. Without seeing the object in question chira

1026

an>
A draft or bill payable upon demand or presentation A draft or bill payable upon seeming of presenting.) adj. 1. Having sight. 2. Having eyesight of a presenting. -sighted> comic bit or effect that depends on action rather than

IIs) adj. 1. Blind. 2. Invisible. - sight'less ly adz

adj. -li-er, -li-est. 1. Pleasing to the eye : BAND red') v. -read (-red'), -read-ing, -reads, m (e.g., music) without preparation or prior arguments. read or perform something at sight. . An eve rhyme.

e') vi. -saw (-sô'), -seen (-sen'), -seeing, atseeing. — sight'se'er n. (sit'se'ing) n. The act or pastime of touring placed 'see'ing adj

'Il) n. [Lat. sigillum, dim. of signum, sign.] 1. A real ign or image held to be magical.

ign of mage included in the sameth 18th letter of the Greek alphabet. —See table if a cs. A sigma hyperon. —sig/mate/ (māt/) adi. n n. Any of three unstable baryons having a mass of imes that of the electron and a positive, neutral, or charge.

noid') also sig-moi-dal (sig-moid') adj. [Ck sig-, sigma + eides, oid.] 1. Shaped like the letter 1. lating to the sigmoid flexure of the colon. are n. An S-shaped bend in the colon between the on and the rectum.

E signe < OFr. < Lat. signum.] 1. Something suggest of a fact, condition, or quality. 2. A gesture or action an idea, a desire, data, or a command <gave us the 3. A board, poster, or placard displayed in a public se, impart information, or give directions. 4. A condict device standing for a word, phrase, or operation, s. or musical notation. 5. pl. sign. An indicator, si a of the presence or trail of an animal <a deer sign. <not a sign of life> 7. A portentous incident is of a long hot summer> 8. A bodily manifestation presence of a disease or malfunction < Shortness of of heart trouble. > 9. One of the 12 divisions of the med for a constellation and represented by a symbol ign ing, signs. -vt. 1. To affix one's signature in 's signature). 3. To approve or ratify (a document) by ure or seal <signed the bill into law > 4. To relinquid to by signature < signed away my claim to the estate? signify with a sign. 6. To consecrate with the sign of 1. To make a sign or signs: SIGNAL 2. To write one on in. To record the arrival of by signing. — sign off. sting after identifying one's station. - sign on. 1. To I signed on as a deck hand .> 2. To start broadcasting ; one's station. - sign out. To record the departured sign up. To volunteer one's services : ENLIST.

N, EVIDENCE, INDICATION, INDICATOR, MANIFESTATION, t, TOREN n. core meaning : something visible or evident ands for believing in the existence of something else

a sign of bigotry>

a) n. [Fr. < OFr. < Med. Lat. signale < Lat. signalis of denote the signal denote n) n. [rr. < Opt. < Med. Lat. signale < Lat. signale are in sign.] 1. a. An indicator, as a mechanical device, a means of communication. b. A message communication. b. A message communication. The tax in ignal for mass protests. > 3. Electron. An impulse of a ctric quantity, as voltage, current, or electric field a variations represent coded information. 4. The sound.

âr care a father e pet ê be hw which iph ô toe ô paw, for oi noise oo took

or message transmitted or received in telegraphy, telephony, raso, or message maismitted or received in telegraphy, telephony, ra-io, relevision, or radar. —adj. Extraordinary <a signal accomplish-set in diplomacy > -v. -naled, -nal-ing, -nals or -nalled, -thing.-nals. —vt. 1. To make a signal to. 2. To communicate

al.ling. -nais. -vt. 1. to make a signal to. 2. To communicate visuals. -vi. To make a signal. -sig'nal-er n. visuals. -vi. To-liz') vt. -ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es. 1. To render a signal-ize (sig'nal-iz) vt. -ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es. 1. To render signal-ize (sig'nal-iz) adv. Conscience (sig'nal-iza/tion n. strongthy 2. To draw attention to. -sig'nal-i-za/tion n.

ortworthy, a to star attention to. — significantly (sig' no-le) adv. Conspicuously, is not total not mark to the significant to ig.nai.iy (big ind ic) conspicuousiy.

ig.nai.ment (sig' nai-mant) n. [Fr. signalement < signaler, to mark ig.nai imal l A description describes a constitution of the is nal-mente (3). A description detailing a person's appearance and

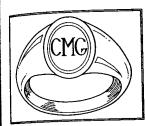
ranges, 2s for police files. sauts, as in points income signatories of adj. [Lat. signatorius of signate, signatorius] Round by a signatorius of signature right (signum. sign.] Bound by a signed agreement. — n., pl.

ries. A signer of a document. ries. A signer of a constitution of the signer, to sign < Lat. signare, to signer, to sign < Lat. signare, to is na ture 1018 in 11. The name of one as written by oneself. 2. A smarter wark, characteristic, modus operandi, or sound effect indiministic and the state of simple conference of the state of simple conference or sound effect indihimmility. 3. The act of signing one's name. 4. The part of a phycang need to the part of a physical sprescription containing directions to the patient. 5. Mus. a. A grused to indicate key. b. A sign used to indicate tempo. 6. a. A gn used to indicate tempo. 6. a. A kert, number, or symbol placed at the bottom of the first page of each arm of printed pages of a book as a guide to the proper sequence of the the single state when folded becomes a section of the book.

board (sin'bord', -bord') n. A board that bears a sign, notice, a advertisement.

a soverusement.

ignet (sig/nit) n. [ME < OFr., dim. of signe, sign.] 1. A seal, esp. one age on a document. 2. An impression made with a signet. — vt. act.ed, -net-ing, -nets. To mark with a signet. ignet ring n. A finger ring that bears an engraved signet.



signet ring

sig-nif-i-cance (sig-nif'i-kəns) also sig-nif-i-can-cy (-kən-sē) a 1. The quality or state of being significant. 2. Import: meaning. 3. Implied meaning

significance level n. Level of significance.

ig-nif-i-cant (sig-nif'i-kənt) adj. [Lat. significans, significant-, prpart, of significate, to signify.] 1. Having or expressing a meaning: NEANINGFUL 2. Having or expressing a covert meaning: SUGGESTIVE cover me a significant look > 3. Momentous: important <a signifi--sig·nif'i-cant·ly adv. cant newsstory> .

significant digits pl.n. Math. The digits of the decimal form of a number beginning with the leftmost nonzero digit and extending to the right to include all digits warranted by the accuracy of measuring devices used to obtain the numbers.

significant other n. 1. A person with whom one shares a longterm sexual relationship. 2. An important or influential person in

sig-ni-fi-ca-tion (sig'na-fi-kā'shan) n. 1. Intended meaning :

SENSE 2. The act of signifying: INDICATION.

significative (signif'i-ka'tiv) adj. Significant. — signif'i-

sig-ni-fy (sig'na-fi') v. -fied, -fy-ing, -fies. [ME signifien < OFr. inflier < Lat. significare: signum, sign + facere, to make.] - vi. 1. To serve as a sign of: BETOKEN. 2. To make known: INTIMATE. - vi. To have meaning or import. — sig'ni-fi'er n. i-gnior (sēn-yðr', -yōr') n. Signor.

in gaio-ry (sen'y y-re) n. var. of signory. sign language n. A system of communication by means of hand assures, used esp. by deaf people.

on manual n., pl. signs manual. A personal signature, esp. that of a sovereign at the top of a royal decree.

sign of the cross n. A gesture forming a cross, made in token of

bith in Christ or as a blessing.

si gnor (sên-yôr', -yōr') n., pl. si gno-ri (sên-yôr'ê, -yōr'ê) or si mors. [Ital. signor, var. of signore.] - Used as a courtesy title for an lalian man, equivalent to the English Mr. or Sir.

si-gno-ra (sēn-yôr'ə, -yōr'ə) n., pl. si-gno-re (sēn-yôr'ā, -yōr'ā) or si-gno-ras. [Ital., fem. of signore, signore.] - Used as a courtesy

about ou out th thin th this a cut ûr urge y young no abuse zh vision a about, item, edible, gallop, circus

title for a married Italian woman, equivalent to the English Mrs. or Madam.

si-gno-re (sên-yôr'ā, -yōr'ā) n., pl. si-gno-ri (sên-yôr'ē, -yōr'ē) [Ital. < Med. Lat. senior. lord < Lat., elder. — see SENIOR] — Used as a courtesy title for an Italian man, equivalent to the English Mr. or Sir.

si-gno-ri (sên-yôr'ê, -yôr'ê) n. var. pl. of signor a. signor-ri-na (sên'yɔ-rê'na) n. pl. -ne (-nā) or -nas. [Ital., dim. of signora, signora,] — Used as a courtesy title for an unmarried Italian

woman, equivalent to the English Miss. si-gno-ry or si-gnio-ry (sen'ya-re) n., pl. -ries. [ME signorie <

OFr. seigneurie < seigneur, seignior. - see SEIGNIOR A seigniory. ort. seigneume < seigneum, seignion. —see seignion; A seigniory.
sign.post (sin'post') n. 1. A post supporting a sign. 2. Something
serving as an indication or guide.
Sig.urd (sig' ord) n. [ON Siguron] Norse Myth. A hero who killed

the dragon Fafnir.

Sikh (sēk) n. [Hindi < Skt. śisyah, pupil < śikṣati, he wishes to learn, desiderative of śaknōti, he is able.] One who is an adherent of Sikhism. -Sikh adi.

Sikh·ism (sek'iz'am) n. The doctrines and practices of a monotheistic religion founded in northern India in the 16th cent.

si-lage (si'lij) n. Fodder prepared by storing and fermenting green for-

age plants in a silo. age plants in a site. sit and, sit and s

paraffin hydrocarbons.

sild (sild) n. [Norw.] A young herring other than a sprat that is processed as a sardine in Norway.
si-lence (si'lans) n. [ME < OFr. < Lat. silentium < silēte, to be silent.) 1. The quality or state of being or keeping silent. 2. Absence of sound: STILLNESS. 3. A time period without speech or noise. 4. Refusal or failure to speak out: SECRECY. —vt. -lenced, -lenc-ing, -lences. 1. To make silent or bring to silence. 2. To curtail the expression

of: suppress <silenced all dissent>
si-lenc-er (si'lən-sər) n. One that silences, esp. a device attached to
the muzzle of a firearm to mussile the sound of firing.

si-le-ni (si-le-ni') n. pl. of SILENUS.
si-leni (si-leni) adj. [Lat. silens, silent-, pr.part. of silene, to be si-lent.] 1. Making no sound or noise: QUIET. 2. Tending not to speak: TACITURN. 3. Unable to speak: MUTE. 4. Refusing to give information or an opinion: SECRETIVE. 5. Unexpressed: tacit <a silent admission of guilt> 6. Inactive or undisturbed : QUIESCENT <a silent volcano> 7. Having no phonetic value: unpronounced, as the l in solder. 8. Having no sound track <an old silent film> -si'lent-ly adv. -si'lentness n.

* syns: SILENT, HUSHED, NOISELESS, QUIET, SOUNDLESS, STILL adj. ** *yus. steat, roots, not with, or making no sound or noise <a silent reply > <a silent alarm> ant: NOISY

silent butler n. A small receptacle with a handle and a hinged cover, used for collecting ashes and crumbs.

silent partner n. One that makes financial investments in a business but does not participate in its management.

silent treatment n. The act or an instance of totally disregarding

the object of one's contempt or disapproval as a means of expressing

one's negative attitude <gave me the silent treatment> si-le-nus (si-le'nas) n., pl. -ni (-ni') [Lat. < Gk. silenos < Silenos, Silenus.] Gk. Myth. Any of various minor woodland deities or spirits and companions of Dionysus. Si-le-nus (si-le'nəs). [Lat. < Gk. Silenos.] Gk. Myth. A satyr, the

foster father of Dionysus. si-le-sia (si-le'zha, -sha) n. 1. A smooth linen fabric first made in

Silesia 2. A twilled cotton fabric for linings.
si-lex (si'lēks') n. [Lat., hard stone, flint.] 1. Obs. Silica. 2. Finely

ground tripoli used as an inert paint filler.

sil-hou-ette (sil'oō-et') n. [Fr. < Étienne de Silhouette
(1709-1767).] 1. A drawing consisting of the outline of something. esp. a human profile, filled in with a solid color. 2. An outline of an object that appears dark against a light background <the silhouette of a battleship on the horizon> -vt. -et-ted, -et-ting, -ettes. To cause to be seen as a silhouette : OUTLINE.

silic- pref. var. of SILICI-. sil·i·ca (sil'I-ko) n. [NLat. < Lat. silex, hard stone, flint.] A white or colorless crystalline compound, SiO₂, occurring as quartz, sand, flint, agate, and many other minerals and used to make glass and concrete. silica gel n. Amorphous silica resembling white sand, used as a drying and dehumidifying agent, as a catalyst and catalyst carrier, as an

anticaking agent in cosmetics, and in chromatography.
sil-i-cate (sil'i-kat', -ktt) n. Any of numerous compounds containing silicon, oxygen, and a metallic or organic radical, occurring in most rocks except limestone and dolomite, and forming the basis of common glass and bricks.

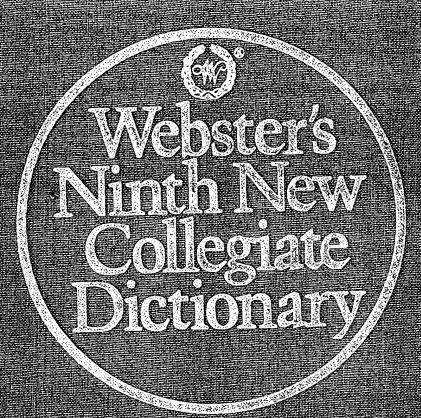
si-li-ceous (si-lish' as) adj. [Lat. siliceus, of flint < silex, flint.] Containing, resembling, relating to, or consisting of silica.

silici- or silic- pref. [< silicon and silica.] 1. Silicon <silicate>

2. Silica <silicity:

si-lic-ic (si-lis'ik) adj. Relating to, resembling, or derived from silica or silicon.

silicic acid n. A jellylike substance, SiO2 nH2O, produced when sodium silicate solution is acidified.



A. Meviam-Welston



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Er

Abbrevi:

t to the right that is not zero or is a zero considered to be ed also significant figure in \signalsig

Ve\sig-'nif-3-,kāt-iv\ adj (15c) 1: SIGNIFICANT. SUGGESTIVE IVE\(symptoms \sigma \text{ of malaria}\)
ig-'nif-iks\\ n pl but sing or pl in constr [signify] (1896): SSU

TICS.

3-no-fit vb-fied; -fy-ing [ME signifien, fr. OF signifier, ir [to indicate, signify, fr. signum sign] vt (13c) 1 a: MEAN IMPLY 2: to show esp. by a conventional token (as word, esture) ~ vi : to have significance: MATTER — significance:

: to make a record of arrival by signing a register of clock ~ vi: to record arrival of (a person) or recept time clock

ile) by signing gen (1847) 1: a system of hand gestures used for commi ge n (1847) L: a system of hand gestares used for communicates by the deaf) 2: an unsystematic method of communicates by manual gestures used by people speaking different landary.

regation (1942): any of various conventional devices (as ackets, parentheses, or vinculums) used in mathematics to the first of the fir

2: to announce the start of broadcasting for the day sistandar, non...nian\n osi-gnior\sen-yo(-)r. -yo(-)r\n, pl signors or si-gno-ri\sen-yor-\ also signiors [It signore, signor, fr. ML senior superior, tore at SENOR [1582]: an Italian man usu. of rank or gentility as a title equivalent to Mister senior-yor-\signor-\signor-\signor-\signor\n, pl signoras or si-gno-re\s'yôr-()\alpha, 'yòr\n, pl signoras to Mrs. gentility — used as a title equivalent to Mrs. (sen-yòr-()\alpha, -yòr-\n, pl si-gno-ri\s'yòr-()\alpha, -yòr-\[[1](159))

ia \sē-nyə-'rē-nə\ n. pl -nas or -ne \-(,)nā\ [lt, fr. dim. of s. 1820): an unmarried Italian woman — used as a title equiv

1iss or si-gniory \'sē-nya-rē\ n. pl si-gnor-ies or si-gniories [ME fr. MF seigneurie] (14c): SEIGNIORY (\'Si-naut\\ vi (1948): to indicate departure by signing a region: to record or approve the release or departure of — sign-ont

1: to record or approve the iterace of departure of sign-wal it nor adj
1 \(\) \(\

n\n dj (1845): of or relating to Sikhs or Sikhism (5-1i); n [short for ensilage] (1884): fodder converted into sw feed for livestock through processes of anaerobic acid ferments

| Teed for livestock through processes of anaerone acts that is in a silo|
| Sil-ān, Si-lān\n [ISV silicon + methane] (1916): any of van| Million | Silicon | Million | Million |
| Million | Million | Million | Million |
| Million |
| Million | Million |
| Million

onducted in ~)

e vt si-lenced; si-lenc-ing (1603) 1: to compel or reduce to si

STILL 2: to restrain from expression: SUPPRESS 3: to cause to

hostile firing or criticism:

Hostil

muffler of an internal-combustion engine b: a silencing device mall arms

(\sti-lant\) adj [L silent-, silens, fr. prp. of silere to be silent; akin to anasilan to subside. L sinere to let go, lay — more at stie] (a 1 anasilan to subside. L sinere to let go, lay — more at stie] (b) 1 a: making no utterance: MUTE SPECHLESS b: indisposed peak: not loquacious 2: free from sound or noise: STILL formed or borne without utterance: UNSPOKEN (\sigma prayer) (\sigma peak: not loquacious 2: free from sound or noise: STILL formed or borne without utterance: UNSPOKEN (\sigma prayer) (\sigma peak: not loquacious 2: free from sound or noise: STILL formed or borne without utterance: UNSPOKEN (\sigma prayer) (\sigma prayer)

the house —Pearl Buck) RETICENT implies a reluctance to speak out or at length, esp, about one's own affairs (had been ... reticent regarding the details of his own financial affairs —J.P. Marquand) RESERVED the details of his own financial affairs —J.P. Marquandy RESERVED implies reticence and suggests the restraining influence of caution or implies reticence with the support of the support o

glent service n (1939) 1: NAVY — used with the 2: the submarine grice — used with the glent treatment n (1947): an act of completely ignoring a person or thing by resort to silence esp. as a means of expressing contempt or disapproval. logue logue 1: NAVY — used with the 2: the submarine gleat service at with the

disapproval

sileaus \si-le-nos\ n, pl -ni \-ni\ [L. fr. Gk silenos, fr. Silenos foster

sileaus \si-le-nos\ n, pl -ni \-ni\ [L. fr. Gk silenos, fr. Silenos foster

lather of Dionysus]: a minor woodland deity and companion of Dio
silea for greek mythology with a horse's ears and tail

silea or a siliceous material flint, quartz — more at SHELL] (1592)

silea or a siliceous material (as powdered tripoli) esp. for use as a

silical salite or wood

silica or a siliceous material (as powdered tripoli) esp. for use as a filler in paints or wood sphonette \sil-p-'wet\ n [F, fr. Étienne de Silhouette \1767 Fr. considered of finances; prob. fr. his ephemeral tenure] (1783) 1: a likeness cut from dark material and mounted on a light ground or one stetched in outline and solidly colored in 2: the outline of a body rised as circumscribing a mass (the ~ of an airplane) syn see our-

lillowette vi -ett-ed; -ett-ing (1876): to represent by a silhouette; also to project on a background like a silhouette silic or silico- comb form [silicon]: silicon (silicone) silicone) silicone (silicone) silicone) silicone (silicone) silicone

appearance but possessing many fine pores and therefore extremely adsorbent sli-eate 'sil-a-kāt, 'sil-i-kat\ n [silicic (acid)] (1811): a salt or ester sli-eate from a silicic acid; esp: any of numerous insoluble often complex metal salts that contain silicon and oxygen in the anion, constitute the largest class of minerals, and are used in building materials (as cement, bricks, and glass) sili-cous or sili-cious \si-lisious \si-lisio

init quartz] (ca. 1000): Of retating to, of containing since of a sincate (~limestone)
slicit comb form [NL silica]: silica (siliciferous)
slicit (sa-lis-ik) adj [NL silica & NL silicium silicon (fr. silica)] (1817)
: of, relating to, or derived from silica or silicon
slicit acid n (1817): any of various weakly acid substances obtained as
getatinous masses by treating silicates with acids
slicit (sil-a-sid) n [ISV silic + ide] (1868): a binary compound of
silicon usu, with a more electropositive element or radical
slicitification (sa-lis-a-fa-ka-shan) n (1830): the action or process of
silicitification (sa-lis-a-fin bb-filed; fy-ing vi (1830): to convert into or impregnate with silica ~ vi: to become silicified
slicon (sil-i-kan, 'sil-a-kan) n [NL silica + E on (as in carbon)]
(1817): a tetravalent nonmetallic element that occurs combined as the
most abundant element next to oxygen in the earth's crust and is used

(1811): a tetravalent nonmetallic element that occurs combined as the most abundant element next to oxygen in the earth's crust and is used up in alloys and electronic devices — see ELEMENT table silicon carbide in (1904): a very hard dark crystalline compound SiC of silicon and carbon that is used as an abrasive and as a refractory and in details resistors.

silicon and carbon that is used as an electric resistors control (1925): any of various polymeric silicone (sili-2-, kon) n [silic- + -one] (1925): any of various polymeric organic silicon compounds obtained as oils, greases, or plastics and used esp. for water-resistant and heat-resistant lubricants, varnishes, binders, and electric insulators historic property in the property of the property of the property in the property of the property in the propert

silicone rubber n (1944): rubber made from silicone elastomers and noted for its retention of flexibility, resilience, and tensile strength over a wide temperature range siliconeized \sil-2k-\sil-2k

alk-cotton trees; esp: KAPOK

Six-cotton tree n (1712): any of various tropical trees (family Bombaccea, the silk-cotton family) with palmate leaves and large fruits with the seeds enveloped by silk cotton; esp: CEIBA 1

silk-en \'sil-kən\ adj (bef. 12c) 1: made or consisting of silk 2: sembling silk: as a: SOFT. LUSTROUS b (1): agreeably smo: HARMONIOUS (2): INGRATIATING 3 a: dressed in silk (~ ank

STREAMONIOUS (2): INGRATIATING 3 a: dressed in silk (~ ank b: LUXURIOUS syn see SLEEK silk gland n (1870): a gland that produces a viscid fluid which is truded in filaments and hardens into silk on exposure to air: as a: there of a pair of greatly enlarged and modified salivary glands o insect larva that produce a compound filament from which a larva pupal cover (as a cocoon) is spun b: any of two or more abdom glands of a spider that open through spinnerets and produce a filan used chiefly in the spinning of webs silk hat n (1834): a hat with a tall cylindrical crown and a silk-p finish worn by men as a dress hat silk oak n (1860): any of various Australian timber trees (family P aceae and esp. genus Grevillea) with mottled wood used in cabineting and venering — called also silky oak silk screen n (1942): a stencil process in which coloring matt forced onto the material to be printed through the meshes of a si organdy screen so prepared as to have pervious printing areas impervious nonprinting areas; also: a print made by this proce silk-screen v silk-screen v silk-screen v (1942): Adj (1798) 1: ARISTOCRATIC. WEALT

silk-screen vt silk-stock-ing \silk-stak-in\ adj (1798) 1: ARISTOCRATIC. WEALT \silk-stock-ing \silk-stak-in\ adj (1798) 1: ARISTOCRATIC. WEALT \silk-stock-ing \silk-stak-in\ adj (1798) 3: of or rel to the American Federalist party silk stocking n (1891) 1: an aristocratic or wealthy person fashionably dressed person 3: FEDERALIST 2 silk tree n (ca. 1852): an Asian tree (Albizzia julibrissin) having fl with long silky stamens

ness \kē-nəs\n (1959): a low-set toy terrier that has a flat silky glossy coat colored blue with tan on the head, chest, and legs—

with tan on the head, chest, and legs—called also silky sill \(\) in [ME sille, fr. OE syll; akin to OHG swelli beam, threshold, Gk selis crossbeam] (bef. 12c) 1: a horizontal piece (as a timber) that forms the lowest member or one of the lowest members of a framework or supporting structure: as a: the horizontal member at the base of a window b: the threshold of a door 2: a tabular body of igneous rock injected while molten between sedimentary or volcanic beds or along foliation planes of metamorphic rocks 3: a submerged ridge at reshallow depth separating the basins of two bodies of water sillabub var of syll.ABUB (ca. 1830): a brown, grayish, or pale green mineral Al,SiO, t sists of an aluminum silicate in orthorhombic crystals often o in fibrous or columnar forms sil-ly \(\)'sil-\(\) adj sil-li-er; est [ME sely, silly happy, innocent, feeble, fr. OE sælig, fr. OE sæl happiness; akin to OHG sálig; solari to console, Gk hilaros cheerful] (1567) 1 archaic: weak in intellect: Foolish b obs: lowly in station: HUME: weak in intellect: Foolish b exhibiting or indicative of common sense or sound judgment (a very ~ mistake) c: FRIVOLOUS 4: being stunned or dazed \(\) scared ~\(\) \(\) \(\) knocke syn see SIMPLE — sil-li-ly \(\)'sil->-le\(\) adv — sil-li-ness \(\) sill, eason n (1871): a period (as late summer) when newspa

season n (1871): a period (as late summer) when newspa silly season n (1871): a period (as late summer) when newsparesort to minor or fantastic matters for lack of major news sto si-lo '\si-(\)li\(\)o, n, pl silos [Sp] (1881) 1: a trench, pit, or espinder (as of wood or concrete) usu, sealed to exclude air and making and storing silage 2 a: a deep bin for storing memory compared to exclude air and the silong silage 2 a: a deep bin for storing memory compared to exclude air and the silong silage 2 a: a deep bin for storing memory compared to exclude air and the silong s

missile si-lox-ane sp-liak-san si-\ n [silicon + oxygen + methal any of various compounds containing alternate silicon at atoms in either a linear or cyclic arrangement usu, with o organic groups attached to each silicon atom silit \ \ \frac{1}{2} \text{ [ME cylice, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Da massibility to [ME cylice, or solid problems].

silt Silures \'sil-y>,rēz\ n [L] (ca. 1895): a people of ancient scribed by Tacitus as occupying chiefly southern Wales Silureian \si-'lur-ē-an, s>-\ adj [L Silures] (1708) 1: of othe Silures or their place of habitation 2: of, relating to period of the Paleozoic era between the Ordovician and I the corresponding system of rocks marked by the beginni

\a/abut \^ kitten, F table \ar\further \a/ash \a/ace \ \au\out \ch\chin \e\ bet \el\easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ \ŋ\ sing \ô\ go '\ô\ law \ôi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ii\ le \y\ yet \zh\ vision \a. k, ", ce, ce, ue, ue, v, see Guide to P

